Do you?" "I knew all along," he added, "that I had never profited a dollar or expended a dollar of the Equitable's money wrongfully, and that knewledge made me feel confident even when things looked the darkest. The Equitable was my first love, and I have given her the best efforts of my labors for twenty-five years. Action on the report remains with higher powers. My idea of it is that no guilty man should be permitted to escape the punishment he de-

STATEMENTS FROM DIRECTORS.

George H. Squire declared last night that he had believed and still believed that the "James H. Hyde and Associates" transactions in which he shared were strictly honest and legal.

"If this was not my belief," said Mr. Squire, "I should never have consented to any partici-

Mr. Squire denied the report that he had re-

Mr. Squire denied the report that he had retired from the company, but was still drawing a salary of \$20,000 a year.

On October 31, 1904, after a serious operation had been performed on Mr. Squire, James H. Hyde sent Mr. Squire a letter containing extracts from resolutions unanimously adopted by the executive committee that day. The resolutions, after expressing appreciation of Mr. Squire's services to the society and condices on the operation, granted Mr. Squire a vacation until March 1 on full pay. "However, on or about March 1." said Mr. Squire, "the executive committee resolved to retain me indefinitely as financial manager in an advisory capacity, at a salary not even approaching \$20,000, as reported. Henry Rogers Winthrop had in the mean time been appointed financial manager. The report that I was to have been engaged in the brokerage business is likewise utterly without foundation. I am not engaged in any business, holding my services entirely at the disposal of the Equitable."

SAYS STOCK CAN'T BE ELIMINATED. An Equitable official told a Tribune reporter last night that the elimination of the stock as proposed by Superintendent Hendricks was to ail practical intents an impossibility.

"You would never be able to obtain the con-"You would never be able to obtain the consent of all the stock," said he, "and short of this, not even the legislature has authority. Superintendent Hendricks suggests that the stock be bought at a reasonable rate commensurate with its dividend paying power. What would it be worth a share? \$250? Yet Mr. Ryan raid \$5,000 a share. As to standardizing the Equitable's investments, the Equitable ought not to be discriminated against in favor of any other life insurance company. As it is the prosperity of the society speaks volumes for the nature of the investments as they stand, standardized or not."

redized or not."

The table in the Hendricks report setting forth the salaries paid to executive officers brought out the statement that four of the men named a receiving salaries were no longer contains. brought out the statement that four of the mean named a receiving salaries were no longer connected with the Equitable. E. W. Lambert, chief medical director, appeared in the report as receiving a salary of \$25,000 for 1905. Mr. Lambert died thirteen months ago. Edward Curtis, another medical examiner who was listed as receiving \$15,000 a year, resigned eighteen months

ago. J. B. Loring was named as an assistant register, receiving \$3,500 a year, although he resigned

ter, receiving \$3,500 a year, although he resigned in April, 1903.

None of the society's officials would say a word about these statements for publication, although some of them denied the truth. Thomas D. Jordan, the controller, was the only man who could speak with authority, the officials said. Mr. Jordan was not at his office. Charles Stewart Smith, a director, who was prominent in advocating reforms in the management said that the Hendricks report was most

ment, said that the Hendricks report was most thorough and seemed to strike at the root of all the abuses. He thought Mr. Morton was an able, energetic man who would be able to handle the reorganization, and with Superintendent Hendricks would work out a clean business

#### REPORT NOT COMPLETED.

#### Supt. Hendricks Is Investigating Other Phases of Management.

Syracuse, June 22.—Further interesting developments may be expected before Superintendent Hendricks gets through with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The report just submitted by Mr. Hendricks is only a preliminary report, which does not contain many subjects relating to the management that are under investigation but are unfinished.

It is understood that the experts of Superintendent Hendricks's department who are at work company's books will take four and possibly five months to complete their examination of the company's financial affairs. Another unsettled point is as to whether the examination of the society's securities and property is to include a reappraisal of the real estate on which the society made loans or which it acquired prior to 1901.

Whether, in the mean time, another preliminary will be presented, is uncertain. In any case a final report cannot be expected before October and, if there is to be a reappraisal of all the real estate which the society owns or in which it is interested, the final report will be delayed until ward the close of the year. Mr. Hendricks said

You may notice that this is a preliminary report on the investigation of the Equitable society. At a meeting in New-York in the month of May, J stated to a number of insurance commissioners from different States, that I would be able to present a report on its management by June is. In consequence of this statement, I felt obliged to submit this report before I had fully completed the investigation. There are several matters in reference to the management that are not finished and of which I was unable to get the facts for this report, which will be gone into during the examreport, which will be gone into during the exam-ination which is now in progress as to the finan-cial condition of the society.

#### PHYSICIAN'S STRANGE MISTAKE.

#### Injects Carbolic Acid Into His Nose-His

Condition Serious.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Stamford, Conn., June 22-Dr. Henry P. Gelb, formerly Surgeon General of Connecticut and one of Stamford's leading physicians, is in a critical condition from an injection of carbolic condition from an injection of carbolic acid he took by mistake late last night. A cold of two weeks' duration destroyed his sense of smell.

About midnight, as he was getting ready to go out on a sick call, he entered a dark room, picked up what he believed to be a vial and prepared an injection to relieve the cold. Because of the darkness and the lack of sense of smell he did not discover that the liquid was carbolic acid until the charge entered his nostrils.

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR A YELLOW DOG. Camden, N. J., June 22.-A little yellow dog was thrown into Newton Creek by its master, Robert Brooks, twelve years old, for a cooling bath this afternoon. The dog was unable to swim much, and the boy thought it was drowning. With a cry of alarm he jumped into the stream. He managed to push his pet safely ashore, but his efforts cost him his life, for he sank and drowned before other boys could reach him



Would Make Mutualization and Retirement of Stock Possible.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Albany, June 22.-Five definite conclusions were drawn here to-day as a result of the Hendricks Equitable report, and these conclusions fairly indicate the attitude of Governor Higgins and the State administration toward the pending situation. These conclusions were:

That there would be criminal proceedings brought against all connected with the affairs of the company whose official conduct as set forth in the Hendricks report seemed to warrant such action and that these actions would be brought by District Attorney Jerome in response to the request of the Governor.

That there would be civil action to compel restitution of funds of the company wrongfully expended by the various officials of the company and that these proceedings would be brought by the Attorney General, to whom the Hendricks report and evidence have been turned over.

That while there was somewhat more prospect

That while there was somewhat more prospect That while there was somewhat more prospect of legislative action than hitherto, the legislative leader would insist that no phase of the Equitable matter be submitted to the legislature until the Hooker case was disposed of and all danger of a combination between an insurance lobby and the friends of Justice Hooker eliminated.

eliminated.

That the full report of Superintendent Hendricks will not be made for several months and that this will include a detailed statement of the financial condition of the company and a tabulation of its assets, liabilities and holdings, and that until this report is received there will be no complete basis on which final legislative action will be taken.

no complete basis on which final legislative action will be taken.

That there will be no legislative investigation and that legislative action will probably be confined to making possible the mutualization of the Equitable and the retirement of the stock, which would place the Equitable in line with the other great insurance companies and make ready for the inevitable remodelling of the insurance laws of the State, which, as a result of the Hendricks report, is to be expected next

Governor Higgins announced that he had early in the day sent to District Attorney Jerome a letter, in which he offered to co-operate with him in any criminal action he might deem necessary as a result of the examination of the Hendricks report, a copy of which he inclosed, "If, in your judgment, any of the alleged facts, established by legal evidence, would constitute criminal misconduct in the county of New-York on the part of any person, I will, if you desire, request the superintendent to submit to you the evidence taken before him," said the Governor in his letter.

The belief that there may be some legislative action is based primarily on Governor Higgins's declaration that he is not prepared to speak definitely on this point, as he has not had time to examine the report carefully.

"Do you think any of Superintendent Hendricks's recommendations for legislation are matters that should be considered at the present extra session?" the Governor was asked.

"This may be desirable," he replied, "but this is a subject that will require so much thought and care that I doubt very much if it can be taken up now. Superintendent Hendricks recommends that it should go over to the regular session, you know. As to the matter of laws regulating investment of insurance moneys, I magine that they will be worked out by the superintendent and by others interested in improving conditions. Mr. Hendricks believes these investments should be standardized. But so far as this is concerned, and his recommendations for mutualization, I am inclined to think, without going into the recommendations, which I have not had time to study, that what is lacking in the insurance business primarily is honesty and fair dealing. Mutualization might improve conditions, but it will not necessarily supply either of these things."

There is the best reason for believing that this session's labors will be confined to Hooker and the Equitable. That the Equitable will follow the Hooker decision is the growing conviction of legislators who have read the Hendricks re-

Governor Higgins showed that he expected a further report from the Superintendent, and that this would at least include a definite and detailed statement of the financial condition of detailed statement of the financial condition of the Equitable. The Governor indicated that the compiling of a similar report in the case of another life insurance company had occupied between four and five months. This would seem to mean that the final legislative action must be delayed until the next regular session, and that any legislative action at the present time would of necessity be of only temporary character or framed to meet a portion of rather than the

What seems reasonable is that the legislat-ure might be asked to make possible the com-plete mutualization of the Equitable and the elimination of the stock by purchase. This done, and it could be done without much delay and apparently little trouble, the Equitable would be placed on exactly the same hasks as the would be placed on exactly the same basis as the

would be placed on exactly the same basis as the other insurance companies. Then the really fundamental legislation such as standardizing of investments could be done at the next session on plans that would by that time be matured by Superintendent Hendracks.

"I judge from a casual reading of the report," said the Governor, "that many laws have been broken, some of them far older than ours, even the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal."

This would seem to presage laws that are to affect the whole insurance world, and they can come only at the end of the Hendricks investigation and the mature consideration of the facts there set forth.

#### BRILLIANT SCHOLAR A MANIAC.

#### Dr. C. C. Rice in a Straightjacket in Pittsburg-Was a Professor of Languages.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Pittsburg, June 22.-Dr. C. C. Rice, of Lincoln, Neb., a graduate of Leland Stanford Jr. University and at one time professor of languages there, as well as a postgraduate of both Harvard and the University of Texas, is confined in a straitjacket here at St. Francis Hospital. It is feared that he is incurably insane. Dr. Rice was picked up some days ago on the streets, apparently a hopeless maniac; but it was not until to-day that his identity was fully established. When President Roosevelt, some years ago, was made a doctor of laws by Harvard, Mr. Rice was at the same time made a doctor of philosophy. He was thought by his father and brother to be in Paris. They are now coming

#### AUSTRIAN EMPEROR MARCHES.

#### Takes Part in the Corpus Christi Procession for the Last Time, It Is Believed.

Vienna, June 22.-Amid accompaniments of medisval pomp and circumstance, the aged Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, Francis Joseph, took part in the yearly Corpus Christi procession in Vienna to-day. His Majesty was greeted enthusiastically by his people as he was driven through the streets of the inner city, but it was the universal belief of the Viennese that their Emperor had aged greatly since they last saw him partake in this ceremony two years ago.

The Emperor, if he lives, will celebrate the six-tieth anniversary of his accession to the throne in 1908, and many who saw him to-day said that this most likely is the last time that he will appear in public as a participant of this festival.

The streats were decorated with flags, boughs of trees and many colored hangings, and at convenient places temporary open air altars had been erected. The procession started from the Hofburg, proceeded to the Cathedral on the Stefansplatz, where the religious ceremonies were held, and then returned to the Hofburg. 1968, and many who saw him to-day said that this

The Festival of Corpus Christi was instituted in 1264 in honor of the Consecrated Host. The custom for the Emperor of Austria to take part in the procession was begun in the seventeenth century by

## know of any reason for its acceptance, though. | LEGISLATION NOW LIKELY. | FRENCH BORDER HUMS.

NOT AN INVESTIGATION. THE MILITARY ACTIVE.

#### Germany's Next Move in Moroccan Question Causes Dread.

Paris, June 22.-Official circles here appear to be entirely tranquil over the Franco-German negotiations, but an undercurrent of considerable anxiety prevails relative to Germany's answer to the French note. This is somewhat intensified by publications purporting to give Germany's intention to insist that the Moroccan conference be not trammelled by specific limitations upon its scope. Nothing, however, has yet been received from official sources indicating that such is the purpose of Germany, and Premier Rouvier's associates maintain that as his note is couched in a calm, conciliatory tone there is reason to expect that Germany will answer him in a similar spirit of conciliation. However, a considerable element in Parliamentary circles shows much solicitude regarding the outcome of the negotiations.

Reports from the frontier continue to show marked military activity and a feeling of unrest among the people living along the border. The influential press, evidently in accordance with the wishes of the government, refrains from discussing the military aspect, asserting that the negotiations, while in a delicate stage, continue normal.

The gloomy sentiment increased during the afternoon owing to the circulation of alarmist reports. These had a marked influence on the Bourse, where rentes suffered an unusual decline of more than 40 centimes, finally closing at 35 centimes below the last quotations of yesterday. Much excitement accompanied the trading. One of the reports was that Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, had left Paris for Berlin, the intimation being that his departure was due to the unsatisfactory nature of the French note.

A diplomat who took luncheon with Prince Radolin to-day at noon, however, informed The Associated Press that the report was absurd, as not the slightest word had yet been received concerning the attitude which the German government intended to take.

The evening papers sought to allay public uneasiness, the semi-official "Temps" expressing the government view that the exchange of notes would serve to remove false impressions and produce a durable agreement if Germany was prepared to meet the conciliatory advances of

Premier Rouvier in the lobby of the Chamber, replying to several Deputies who expressed anxlety regarding the cause of weakness on the Bourse, said that pessimistic reports relating to the foreign situation were absolutely unfounded, and that the Franco-German negotiations were pursuing a normal course

It is considered probable that the French note forwarded to Germany will be semi-officially communicated to the powers signatory to the Madrid convention

Berlin, June 22.-France's answer to the German note on the Moroccan question has not yet reached the Foreign Office, but it is expected that Ambassador Bihourd will present it in the course of the afternoon. The Foreign Office knows the contents only through press reports and maintains a complete silence concerning the situation as left by France's answer. The impression made here is that the answer does not promote a better understanding between France and Germany, but the Foreign Office does not abandon the hope of an adjustment of the differences in a manner satisfactory to Germany.

#### FEARS CZAR IN INDIA.

# Lord Kitchener Regards Struggle

India, seems to regard as inevitable a great struggle with Russia for the possession of India MECHLING, H. C., manager of the Wheeling Corrugating Cempany, of 97th st. and Shore Road, Brooklyn. and to believe that the for the defence of the Indian empire are altogether obsolete and ineffective. These views form the striking and central points of interest in a bulky Blue Book issued to-night dealing with the recent conflict of opinion between Viceroy Curzon, the Indian Council and Lord Kitchener, which the government has just settled by a compromise, giving the latter extended powers in the direction he desired.

Lord Kitchener, in an important minute addressed to the home government, speaks in the plainest possible terms in denouncing the faulty system prevailing in India, which, he points out, has not changed since the time of the Mutiny, and which was framed to meet peace requirements instead of the possibility of a great war He describes the system as one entailing endless discussion and delay as well a great expenditure, with poor results. In a pregnant par-

agraph Lord Kitchener says; "Slowly, but surely, the deserts of Central Asia, once believed to be an impenetrable barrier, have been crossed by a great European power. They are now spanned by railways which have only one possible significance, and we have every indication that our northern neighbor is pushing forward her preparations for a contest in which we shall have to fight for

our existence." In conclusion Lord Kitchener instances Japan as having shown what was possible by thoroughly modern methods in army administration, while the disastrous consequences to Russia give the other side of the picture. He urges that there is danger in hesitating to break the chains of custom and intolerance of admitted

The Viceroy and the Council strongly criticised Lord Kitchener's views, but in the end the home government, overriding the views of the Indian government, decided in favor of Lord Kitchener's reorganization plans in all essen-

#### TO PROBE ARMY SCANDAL.

#### Mr. Balfour Agrees to a Rigid Investigation.

London, June 22.-Under pressure from all sides Premier Baifour has made a further concession in regard to the investigation into the army stores scandal, and to-day announced in the House of Commons that the government would immediately introduce a bill creating a statutory commission to conduct an inquiry. This commission will be armed with powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and to enforce penalties for perjury.

No question has excited so much interest in the House for many years. The government was subjected to a perfect hail of queries openly sug-gesting Ministerial responsibility and the gov-ernment's desire to prevent an investigation. In answer Mr. Balfour declared amid ironical Opposition cheers that he led no party to dilatory tactics and agreed to the creation of a committee armed with full powers.

Mr. Balfour also agreed to give June 26 for the debate on the vote of censure Robert Threshie Reid (Liberal). on the vote of censure proposed by Sir

This vote of censure to be moved by Sir Robert Threshie Reid will read as follows:

The conduct of the government in connection with the supply and disposal of stores and with resion was begin in the seventeenth century by Ferdinand II, who by his presence successed in putting a stop to the conflicts between Catholic and Protestant mobs, with which the ceremonies in those days were almost invariably attended. This custom has been observed ever since by the Emperor of Austria.

#### ABANDONS FAST RUN.

Continued from first page,

damaged. The front end was a little telescoped and the body was swung away from the truck. of course, all the running gear was smashed up, but the woodwork seemed as good as ever, and we had no difficulty in getting the windows open. I still did not realize how serious the accident was, and climbed out, stepping on one of the wheels and then on some wreckage, and so no to the track

I got on to the platform and noticed a few men with blood on their faces, but I thought nothing more of it than that they had got their noses broken. I went along and found a place to put my bags, and not even then did I begin to realize what had happened.

my bags, and not even then did I begin to realize what had happened.

There were no signs of badly injured people or any shricking out to speak of, though the fireman was running about on the platform in agony. However, I am not used to dealing with that kind of thing and thought I could be of more service elsewhere, and left him to others to care for. I began to get out mattresses and blankets and do what I could in fetching water. Now, I can't be certain of the time anything happened, but my impression is it was an appreciable period before there was any flame, say ten minutes. Then there was a little flame at one corner. Some one said "Get a hose," and some one else said, "You might as well spit upon it." The hose, as it turned out, was in the freight shed that was wrecked, and it was some time before they got another from a factory half a mile away, and then it would not fit.

I cannot speak too highly of the women. They never thought of themselves, but tended the injured like heroes, and did a hundred things for them no man could ever do. Probably many of the men who were killed were scalded to death with the escaping steam, but I was not near enough to see the details.

enough to see the details.

MANY INQUIRE FOR FRIENDS.

All day the officials of the Central were kept busy answering telephone inquiries from anxious persons who had friends or relatives in the West and feared they might have taken the train. Some were comforted by the information that the Twentieth Century was an extra fare train, for they said their friends do not pay extra fare. Others were relieved by information which the railroad officials had that friends were uninjured and on their way to New-York.

The last eighteen hour train over the Central left the Grand Central Station at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The travelling public refused to be frightened by the Mentor wreck, and the train carried forty-five passengers, which is the usual number from this city. The

which is the usual number from this city. The café car Ohio, which followed the New-York Central engine No. 3,908, was deserted. One of the passengers explained this by saying:
"We'll keep to the rear cars. There is nothing on the road that can catch this train, and if we run into something it is just as well to be as far back as possible."

The cost of the wreck to the New-York Central lines will be enormous. The trains of the Century are the most expensively equipped in the world. The engine which was destroyed was worth \$17,000, and the two cars which were burned were worth about \$20,000 each. The injury to the other cars will be considerable.

#### THE DEAD AND INJURED.

#### Latest Reports Place Number of Former at 21—Bodies All Recovered.

Cleveland, June 22 .- As nearly as can be ascertained, the total number of deaths resulting from the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited is twenty-one. Eight persons were seriously injured. There is one unidentified body, and one man is reported missing. It was age had been completely searched and that no those injured will live. The casualties are as

DEAD.

ARBAUGH, D. J., Milwaukee, died at Cleveland General Rospital. ADTHUR D E. Milwaukee.

BECKWITH, Samuel C., of No. 115 West 74th-st., New-York; died in hospital. BENNETT, JOHN R., patent attorney, New-York City; burned to death. BRADLEY, John A., lawyer, No. 55 Oak-ave., Akron,

with Russia as Inevitable.

London, June 22.—General Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the British forces in India, seems to regard as inevitable a great struggle with Paralle Company with Paralle Company and Johnson Arthur Lordon, England.

JOHNSON Arthur Lordon Hospital.

MICKAY, William B., porter, New-York, MORGAN, Thomas R., Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Com-pany; burned to death. pany; burned to death.

NAUGLE, E. E. No. 159 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ROGERS, A. L., New-York City; died on operating table
at Cleveland General Hospital.

TRINZ, Henry, barber on buffet car.

Cellinaswood, Ohio.

TYLER, Allen, engineer, of Collingswood, Ohio.
WALTERS, N. B., baggage master, Hamburg, N. Y.;
scalded to death.

WELLMAN, Charles H., of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan WRIGHT, H. H., secretary Fetherstone Foundry Machine Company, Chicago; died at Cleveland General Hosunidentified body at Zielim's morgue.

INJURED.

CORDUA, Rudolph C., No. 328 Clinton-st., Brocklyn, N. Y., at Lakeside Hospital; will recover. GORHAM, Asron. fireman, Rose-ave., Norwalk, Ohio, at Cleveland General Hospital; condition very serious. COUNTISS, F. D., president of S. B. Chapin & Co., Chicago; injuries not serious.

KALZ, F. L., Chicago.

KENNEDY, M. J., San Francisco.

LANGDON, J. H., Chicago, reported in critical condition. PARDEE, D. M., New-York.

PARDEE, Roy, son of above, New-York, MISSING.

FORBES, C. A., of Chicago.

John R. Bennett, who was burned to death was perhaps, the best known of the four New-Yorkers killed. He was a patent lawyer and an associate of H. D. Macdona as counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway, with offices at No. 31 Nassau-st. Mr. Macdona was broken-hearted yesterday over the sudden death of his friend and associate. said that Mr. Bennett's body was being cared for by friends and would be sent to New-York last

said that Mr. Bennett's body was being cared for by friends and would be sent to New-York last night.

Mr. Bennett was born in Phillipsburg, N. J., in 1851, and after being graduated from Princeton studied law in the office of George Harding, of Philadelpha, Under the title of Harding & Bennett he established the New-York branch of the firm, which soon outgrew the home office. He has represented most of the big manufacturing companies of the country. At the time of his death he was the patent attorney for the United States Steel Corporation, the City of New-York, the Welshach Light Company, the Chleago Pneumatic Tool Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Carnegie Steel Company, the Pressed Steel Car Company, the United Gas Improvement Company and many others.

S. C. Beckwith, president of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, one of the best known newspaper advertising agents in the country, with offices in the Tribune Building and a home at No. 115 West 74th-st., died in the Cleveland General Hospital yesterday of injuries. He was born in Maryland forty-nine years ago, and had been in business in New-York for twenty years. He went to Cleveland one day last week on business with the Cleveland newspaper which the agency represents. Mrs. Beckwith was told of his serious condition early yesterday morning, and took the first train for Cleveland. She was told of his death on the train. His brother, R. H. Beckwith, viee-president of the agency, and in charge of the Chicago branch, left here yesterday for Cleveland, to take charge of the body. Another brother, J. T. Beckwith, is secretary and treasurer of the company. Mr. Beckwith had no children.

The third New-York vectim was A. L. Rodgers, who died early yesterday in the Cleveland hospital. He was a well known mechanical engineer and vice-president of the Platt Iron Works, of New-York and Dayton, Ohio, He had been to Dayton on a visit to the works of the company, and was about to return to his berth in the sleeper when the wreck occurre

Rochelle. He was a member of the Engineers' Club.

Two of the leading steel experts were among the victims—Charles H. Wellman, general manager of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, of Cleveland, and Thomas R. Morgan, works manager of the same concern.

Profound regret was expressed in the iron and steel trades here yesterday on the death of these two men, who were on their way to New-York for the purpose of closing an important foreign contract for steel.

John W. Gates, in speaking of the disaster, said: "I thought the world of Charlie Wellman. I considered him as absolutely the bent steel engineer in the country."

Mr. Walker, assistant to President forcy of the

the country."
Mr. Walker, assistant to President Corey of the lited States Steel Corporation, also declared that the Wellman had an unusually high position in the business.

Mr. Kirchoff, Editor of "The Iron Age," said that among the younger generation Messrs. Wellman and Morgan were on the highest rung of the ladder, and that Mr. Morgan as a works manager was unexcelled.

FOR THE GREAT

# Railroad Wreck

\$96,000 in Death Losses

#### TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

Under accident policies carried by victims The cost of Insurance was only \$220

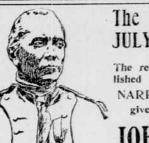
Great and Numerous Disasters Repeat the Old Moral Insure in The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford

Oldest and strongest of all accident companies, selling the best unrestricted accumulative accident policy.

**BRANCH OFEICES:** 

31 Nassau Street

1 Madison Square



NARRATIVE OF JOHN KILBY gives a shipmate's impressions of

and a stirring account of the great naval fight between the "BON HOMME RICHARD" and the "SERAPIS."

A Victory Unforeseen, the great Harvard-Vale boating story by Ralph D. Paine; an article on Le Nôtre, the famous French Landscape Gardener; "THE HOUSE OF MIRTH," by Edith Wharton, other stories and poems, make this an exceptionally interesting number.

#### ALL READY FOR BATTLE.

#### Japanese Have Cleared Front—Russian Officers Want to Fight.

Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, June 21 (delayed in transmission).—The operations of the Japanese the last five days, which at first were thought to be portentous, apparently ended after the last fight. The Japanese appear to be merely clearing their immediate front. There is now no reason for any further delay in bethought at a late hour to-night that the wreck- ginning the great battle, as the opposing armies are essentially equal. The Russian troops more bodies will be found. It is hoped that all are under the impression that an advance is about to begin.

Correspondents are not allowed to refer to the sentiments of the army concerning the peace proposals. The heads of the various armies have adopted a bellicose attitude, especially since the opening of peace negotiations was reported here.

St. Petersburg, June 23 .- News from the battlefield is exceedingly meagre. A press tele-gram of Tuesday's date speaks of a "rearguard action," and there are rumors in the city that the Russian army is retreating; but the latest dispatches received from General Linevitch, bearing the same date, declared briefly that the Japanese advance had paused. A dispatch from Gunshu Pass of Wednesday's date says that the operations of the Japanese apparently ended after the last fight, and they appeared to

be merely clearing their immediate front. It is probable that the Russian advanced lines are crossing the railroad and will continue their retirement more or less hurriedly in order to avoid being flanked and pocketed until the positions at Sipinghai are reached. The main forces seemingly are not yet in collision.

Colonel Lodygensky, one of the correspondents of The Associated Press, died at Harbin, of blood poisoning.

#### JAPAN WILL FIGHT ON.

#### No Armistice Until Russia Shows Franker Desire for Peace.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 22.—The hope of the President that a cessation of hostilities in Manchuria may soon be effected seems unlikely to be gratified because of the insistence of Japan that Russia must express her desire for peace in more explicit terms than was indicated in her acceptance of the suggestions contained in the President's identic note, before Japan can agree to an armistice.

The matter is so delicate that the President can hardly urge upon the belligerents the arrangement of an armistice, although he has discussed the humane side of the proposition with both powers, through Minister Takahira and Ambassador Meyer, in the same informal manner in which he discussed the desirability of ending the war and so made it feasible for him to prepare and send his now famous note. but thus far Japan positively refuses to discuss the proposition except on the terms above out-

The view is expressed in diplomatic circles that no trouble would be experienced in arranging an armistice if Russia would ask Japan to consider the proposition or even if the Czar were willing to express to the President his earnest hope that peace might be accomplished by the coming conference, and that to that end a cessation of hostilities might be arranged, but without such expression from Russia Japan seems to turn a deaf car to any suggestion

seems to turn a deaf ear to any suggestion which necessarily implies a forfeiture of the strategic advantage she has won by the hardest kind of work in Manchuria.

The opinion is entertained in Washington that Russia will be unwilling further to commit herself to the cause of peace, at least until another battle has been fought at the front, but it is not believed by those who speculate on the subject that a battle in the immediate future would in any way retard the cause of peace, although In any way retard the cause of peace, although it is possible it might result in making Japan's terms slightly more difficult of acceptance. It is unlikely, however, that, as long as there

remains a possible chance of saving human life, the President will discontinue his guarded efforts in that direction, and there are a few of the more sanguine diplomats who declare that he may succeed even where any one else would fail.

Meanwhile, the return of the President is anxiously awaited with the hope that he may cee fit to make public something more definite regarding his efforts in this direction.

#### BLOOD STILL FLOWS IN LODZ. Lodz, Russian Poland, June 22.-Twenty-two per-

sons were killed as the result of the firing by dragoons and Cossacks yesterday on a procession of fifty thousand workmen, which had been organized as a demonstration against the government. Ten of the about one hundred wounded are dying. Two women were crushed to death in the rush of the puniestricken crowds after the firing began.

This morning some workmen, in revenge for last

This morning some workmen, in revenge for last

THE

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night's shooting, shot and killed a Cossack and two policemen. KILL BESIEGERS.

#### Cossacks Slaughter Tartar Insurgents-Mullahs Executed.

St. Petersburg, June 22. Bands of insurgents in the district of Scharonkhau, province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, recently sacked and burned four Armenian villages. Subsequently the insurgents surrounded and attacked Owlianoraschau. The inhabitants of the town repulsed the besiegers, killing a hundred of them. lossacks and other troops stationed at the village of Knouloundian also repulsed an attack of the insurgents on that place, inflicting enormous losses on them and capturing \$70 prisoners, a quantity of arms and a black flas-The insurgent chiefs and mullahs were executed. Proclamations were found exhorting the Sunnites and Shiites to join in a war against

the common enemy. The agitation is spreading. A number of Ar-The agitation is spreading. A number of Armenian villages, containing about 7,000 inhabitants, have been surrounded, and skirmishes between Tartars and Kurds and the Russian troops are frequent. The villages of Ousehi and Kischishken have been burned. Five thousand Cossacks are expected from Baku to aid in suppression of the rights.

The insurgents are estimated to number 37,000

NEW WAR HEAD.

#### Czar Makes Grand Duke Nicholas President of the Council of National Defence.

St. Petersburg, June 22.-Emperor Nicholas has definitely appointed Grand Duke Nicholas Nicho dent of the council of national defence.

NELIDOFF MAY NOT SERVE.

Russian Ambassador Not Likely to Act as Peace Envoy Because of Weak Sea Legs. Paris, June 22.-M Nelldoff, the Russian Ambassa

dor here, has not been advised of his appointment as peace plenipotentiary, and therefore doubts the report to that effect, as it is considered improbable that the authorities of the considered improbable that the considered improbable the considered improbable that the considered improbable the considered improbable the considered improbable that the considered improbable the considered im

# ON WEDNESDAY